

EMIGRANT ISSUES
IN THE LETTERS OF ANTO BIANCHINI
ANTI TRUMBI]U (1903)

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Zagreb

UDC: 323.113(73=163.42)"190"(093)
930.25:929 Biankini, A. (044.2)
Original scientific work

Received: 22. 9. 2004.

The paper cites and critically presents two letters sent by Dr. Ante Biankini, a prominent émigré activist in the USA, to one of the most famous Dalmatian politicians, Dr. Ante Trumbi}, at the height of the national anti-Hungarian movement in 1903. The letters have a confidential meaning: Biankini asks Trumbi} for instructions on how to behave in a situation when, in response to Hungarian pressure, demands for various, even the most radical, responses appear in the country and among the émigrés (at the instigation of the homeland). The result of the correspondence can be considered the establishment of a cooperative relationship, which will have repercussions on later political events, especially during the First World War. In addition to information and assessments from the political sphere, Biankini writes to Trumbi} about the general situation of the Croatian émigré group in the USA. It particularly draws attention to the social position of immigrants, the degree of integration into American society, organization, mentality, political culture, attitude towards the homeland, the state of the second generation, in which the process of assimilation is observed, and it also deals with predictions of whether and how many immigrants will return to their homeland. This gives these documents a special value and makes them relevant for publication.

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Epistolary historiography occupies an important place in historical science. As first-class historical sources, letters sometimes play a crucial role in the reconstruction and evaluation of a segment of history. For this reason, I have decided to present and evaluate two letters that Dr. Ante Biankini sent from Chicago to Dr. Ante Trumbi} in Split in 1903. The historiographical value of

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the nature of these letters is in the addressee and the addressee, as well as in their content itself. The letters are kept in the Archival Legacy of Ante Trumbi} in the university library in Split.1 They are written in manuscript, which is difficult to read due to its "doctoral" illegibility. I quote the letters almost in their entirety, adhering to the original,
I only intervene in some spelling and grammatical errors.
which could hinder the transparency of the text, and I leave out illegible ones words, which I draw attention to in the quote. I estimate that the absence of illegible words in no case distorts the content of the sentence does not significantly hinder the understanding of its meaning. Otherwise, it is obvious that Biankini, an intellectual and journalist, did not especially tried to correctly formulate thoughts when writing. For To him, this letter is merely a "working version".

Ante Trumbi} needs no special introduction. He is a Dalmatian right-winger with a liberal orientation. At the time of writing, he is the president of the right-wing club in the Dalmatian parliament.
and the initiator of many political actions. On the threshold of his fortieth year (born in Split in 1864), Trumbi} was just profiles as a leading Croatian politician.

From Bianchini's first letter it is clear that Trumbi} responded to it, but that letter is not available to us, nor is information whether Trumbi} responded to Biankini's second letter.

Who is Ante Biankini? He was born in Stari Grad on the Hvar River in 1860. He graduated in medicine in Vienna in 1886.
and in 1898 he emigrated to the USA, living in Chicago until his death in 1934. In addition to medical practice (surgery), he was also involved in science, conducting research in the fields of surgery, euthanasia and addiction. He was active in the social and political life of Croatian emigrants in USA. He expressed his views in Chicago émigré newspapers *(Croatian Flag,* 1914-1916 and *Yugoslav Flag ,* 1917).
/18.), which he published himself, and in numerous newspapers in his homeland.
He was particularly politically active on the eve of and during World War I, advocating They are calling for the overthrow of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the creation of a He was elected president of the Yugoslav National Committee in the USA (Chicago, 1915) and the first
member of the Yugoslav National Council in Washington (Pittsburgh, 1916).
Due to his busyness in the Yugoslav emigrant movement in the USA, he was, in 1916, co-opted as a member of the Yugoslav Committee in London. (In Ante Biankini's political biography, it is important to mention that he was the younger brother of Juraj Biankini, a priest, long-time editor of the influential Zadar newspaper *Narodni list,* and an active politician in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.)
and the first Yugoslav state.)

He sent the first letter to Trumbi} from Chicago to Biankina on 12. July 1903. The content of the letter is political, but it is clear that It's about correspondence between acquaintances. The opening sentence says something about this:

A whole Vlach year, as long as the Greek Olympics, that you had no trace or sound of me; in that time your children grew up,2 and I'm starting to grow up in the land of freedom - but let's leave that lamentation and get to the point.

The reason for the letter is the anti-Hungarian people's movement, which is involved in it was going on in Croatia for a while. What was it about?

Since the Croatian-Hungarian settlement of 1868, Croats have expressed dissatisfaction with their position in the union with the Hungarians. It escalated in 1903, when an assembly movement attempted to hopes to improve the situation, especially in the field of finance. Frightened by the With great success, Ban Karoly Khuen-Héderváry forbids of the parliament, after which the accumulated popular discontent turns into spontaneous riots. They became particularly widespread after the bloodshed in Zapre{i} at the beginning of April, when gendarmes shot at peasants who had taken down the Hungarian flag from railway stations. After that, the movement spread throughout the Ban's Croatia. The people spontaneously attacked everything that reminded them of Hungarian domination: they broke the windows of the hated Hungarian, drives Hungarian officials out of office, burns Hungarian flags and Khuen's paintings, and he particularly attacks the railways, breaking the Hungarian inscriptions as symbols of Hungarianization and the cutting down telegraph poles and damaging buildings. The regime is a movement of and about the army, the courts, the filling of the prisons... I was left to my own devices, because the opposition did not know how or dared to put itself on the line. his forehead, the movement dies down from the beginning of August. One of his lasting merits is that he attracted the attention of the European the public, which for the first time became more interested in Croatian problem in the Monarchy. The Croatian emigrants also joined the movement. a society – young and dynamic at the beginning of a great wave of emigration, which would last until World War I – that provided political, moral and material assistance to the endangered people in the homeland, as well as to those political forces that it recognized as representatives of true national interests.3

Biankini writes to Trumbi} about this:

> Let us follow the development of political relations in Croatia with every fiber of our heart, and with the utmost emphasis.
> feeling because it is far from the same and because it is oppressed in the struggle for survival. You will trust us.
> All kinds of voices come to us that we cannot control.
> we will, and it is impossible to do better, for now we want to develop our They are active in keeping the people awake and buying alms for their brothers who have already suffered.

In his letters to Bianca, he discusses two topics: the state of the Croatian emigration to the USA (demographic, social...) and political relations in emigration, with particular regard to their connection with circumstances in his homeland. Noticing the growth of Croatian emigration in the USA, he, like many others at the time, tried to assess what this means for national, especially political, interests.

Due to the massive emigration from all Croatian countries, especially from Banovina, and which is still growing daily, migration in such numbers is not only becoming a national danger, but America, with its large Croatian population, is also becoming a political factor with which practical politicians must reckon.

Thank God we haven't noticed this until today, but we see that we are little or no information about each other, especially about the direction, they also flow into the development of our current Croatian politics. Indeed, there is no mention of a single serious political organization. there was no talk, because friction and personalities along with ignorant people prevailed everywhere.

But due to the unification of the opposition,4 and especially due to the people's bloody upheaval that amazed us, we too began to work and gather forces for the salvation of the homeland and its political revival.

Expecting help from the homeland for this – which is why The address to Trumbi} – Biankina continues by giving a concise overview of the political situation in the most significant centers of Croatian emigrants in the USA. In it we find important information about the mentality, political culture, social stratification, social organization, current state of adaptation… of Croatian emigrants in the USA at the beginning of the 20th century.

There are now 3 centers of our intelligence in America, so three points of work for Croatia. Allegheny in Pennsylvania, New York in the state of the same name and Chicago in Illinois.
1) Allegheny is the seat of the Croatian/National/Community,5 with the largest number of immigrants from Croatia, along with a few patriotic ``creditors'' and unsympathetic because of inexperienced intelligence. The people are very backward and quickly adopt other people's bad habits. The community is an insurance company on a national basis He will have a fund of about $30,000.6
All the struggles of the intelligentsia are aimed at maintaining dominance and dominion over the Community.
2) A daily newspaper is published in New York under the name *N/ arodni/ List,* owned by a certain Zotti from Kotor.7 He had a bank and a travel agency, and he too wanted to get his hands on the Community; hence those fruitless and boring struggles.
Cielo is his business, a business that does well, and because everything can be achieved with good advertising, it masks the whole The thing is under the roommate of Greater Croatian patriotism and the job is done! The colony of N. York is quite large but consists of Slavs, Austrian-Autonomous, Istrians and Slavo-Dalmatians.8
And we in Chicago, of course, had our struggles, but they were more local, and thank God they stopped.
3) The colony here is truly scattered, numbering some 10 thousand people, and it represents a truly great Croatia and all its shortcomings en miniature – we are from everywhere. The people are quite conscious, but with energetic work and self-denial it would give something can be carved out of it.
The leaders of the intelligentsia, along with the parish priest Gr{kovi}9, an Istrian Croat, and Gjuro Mamek10, a social democrat from Karlovac, and AC Jankovi} from Sisak, and my little one.

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Gr{kovi} is a liberal pop, from Star~evi}, a fine speaker and a seasoned politician.
Mamek is a capacity in labor issues, a skilled speaker and also on the pen and with it the vice president of the Community and an independent from every clique.
AC Jankovi} is an excellent expert on American circumstances, a technical manager a la Morpurgo11 for every enterprise.
He is also the chief treasurer of the NH Community.
About my littleness, they assume you know her, no-
I will speak.
It has now been shown during the unrest in Croatia that these
The personnel force is ahead of all others in terms of mental abilities and willingness to work, so we can say without boasting
that Chicago today leads the whole action and gives the impulse in all national issues.

In the continuation of the letter, Biankini announces that they in Chicago They intend to do something in the social field and thus maintain their leadership among Croatian settlements in the USA.

Chicago wants to keep working regardless of whether it's right or left in benefit the Croatian cause, and wants:
a) to raise awareness and the terribly lacking education of the people
b) to implement a comprehensive organization in the country
c) to create a newspaper that will have access in the homeland and which will to work in accordance with the Croatian Party of Rights
d) that the collected donations amount to approximately 5 thousand dollars so far = (25 thousand crowns) earmarked exclusively for unfortunate orphans, widows, brothers who have suffered, intellectuals who have been ruined, children who have been expelled... placing them at your disposal to the executive board. 12

The Chicago Croats have even greater ambitions. Like many other immigrant groups at the time, they want to intervene directly in homeland politics. To that end, they intend to establish:

with the help of the Croatian National Union, a fund of 50,000
The crown for the upcoming elections in Croatia is that the shame of the Croatian people sending to Parliament the same
the majority, which will destroy everything and sell the homeland.
This money would have to be handed over once per person sent.
to a special committee and invest the cash fund in one bank
as a gift from American Croats, while respecting all their expressed wishes.

This last point is advocated by Chicagoans, and will be advocated and as official delegates, I think next Sunday, Vice-President Mamek and Treasurer Jankovi}.

In the following, Biankini wrote an interesting thought:
The mission that at that time, under the influence of the popular movement in the homeland, appeared in some other immigrant communities in the USA.

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ANTI], LJ.:
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> But in Allegheny and Pittsburgh there is another stream of people who are politically immature and */one illegible word/* therefore who tend towards founding a new homeland in America and those who would like to, not taking into account the circumstances and factors at hand, to collect all the money, including the money that the Community would have to donate, gifts on condition that weapons, dynamite, etc. are purchased, i.e. that an uprising breaks out in Croatia.
> Sirovatka contributed a lot to their idea with his bombastic letters from Switzerland and Venice, and I think the poet Tresi} joined in, along with the poet of journalism A.
> Jaki}.
> We are waiting for Sirovatka from day to day.
> Sirovatka may be credited with various activities and personal self-denial, but we do not know how he comes to speak.
> in the name of the people and to develop battalions for us like Napoleon basics.
> We, with the headquarters in Croatia, do not and cannot really have other connections, but considering that you have taken over the executive part of the action, we ask you, trusting in your goodwill, to let us know clearly and clearly, for the sake of government, what is on the matter; does Sirovatka cross our foundations that you they only benefit, and then there's no choice but to shake it off and publicly disavow him because otherwise he will ruin the job and compromise the entire party.

Biankini here informs Trumbi} about something whose background is well known to this person. Namely, Sirovatka's performance towards emigration is probably the result of an agreement reached at a secret meeting in Venice (probably) on May 31, 1903, which was also attended by Trumbi} (Lovren~i}, 1972, 194-195). A meeting at which Trumbi} was accompanied by Hinko Sirovatka (as leader of the Croatian Workers' Alliance), Frano Supilo and poets politicians Ante Tresi} Pavi~i} and Rikard Katalini} Jeretov, Milan Marjanovi} and some others, it had the character of an agreement how to obtain foreign aid for Croatian politics. Historiography has not yet established what was discussed at the that meeting, so we don't know whether Sirovatka's "incitement" of the emigrants corresponds to the discussion and conclusions or just to the atmosphere of the meeting, which can be assumed to have been incandescent. In each In fact, the assembly itself authorized Sirovatka to travel among the emigrants in the USA with the aim of connecting and organizing them so that they could more effectively help the homeland politically and materially.

Information about weapons, uprising, "battle bases", "main "staff"... confuse Bianchini and he asks Trumbi} for an explanation.

> That's why I'm asking you, considering the conclusions that are being reached. put it up as soon as possible, and considering that we will have a big meeting and demonstration in Chicago on August 16th because Hedervary's fall; please send it to me immediately as soon as you receive this letter to answer what is on the matter, and that I and my comrades we will be able to appear before the court based on your report

The relevant committee will have to interpret each and make *(one word illegible)* decisions on how to manage the remaining amount of money, which will undoubtedly increase significantly by then with good agitation.

Your letter, composed based on this information, will also influence the conclusions of the Community, which will then choose and to send their envoys to the agreed place.
I have found it appropriate to report this much for the benefit of the general Croatian cause, to which you have devoted yourself and which has given us It lies equally on everyone's heart.
So I'm waiting for an answer, and I'll do it right away.
Greetings to all old friends and patriots, from the sidelines mine and my friends here.

Dr. Bianchini13

Biankini sent a second letter to Trumbi} from Chicago on October 10, 1903. 14 It clearly shows that Trumbi} replied to his first letter. Moreover, it was a "long and exhaustive report". We also learn that Trumbi} wrote to him in
in the meantime sent a "rapid greeting to the assembly" /N. H. Community, op. Lj. A./ August 16. Satisfied with the answer, Biankini writes to Trumbi}:

Your letter has clarified for me more than one unfathomable secret and some mysterious concepts that occurred across the ocean /*in the homeland, op. LJ.* A./ and found a response here.

This correspondence thus took on a secret character, which can be seen from the following paragraph of Bianchini's letter:

Considering that Gr{kovi} is a Frankovac a la Don Ivo Prodan,15 CA Jankovi}, the accomplice, Mamek domovina{ etc., I kept your report to myself, and I only quoted some paragraphs of the letter /*one illegible word/* without showing the letter.

In the following, Biankini describes the political situation in the emigrant settlements. Given the way he moves on to that topic, one gets the impression that he is answering the questions from Trumbi}'s letter. Bian-kini writes:

New York is anti-Frank; Allegheny is divided into horizons, patriots, realists and Pan-Slavists, and Hungarians (Dr. Ko-va~evi} cousin of the great county) and Bosnians (priests ex friars from Bosnia Raji} – Lau{) then the Yugoslav current – socialist and pan-Russian.
They all insist on Croatian state law, they want a revolution to set a greater Croatia on its feet, they want the overthrow of the Habsburg dynasty, the destruction of Germans, Hungarians and Serbs, and even for all Croats in America to naturalize, i.e. become Americans, in the name of protest and /*one illegible word – perhaps belly/* .

Since this letter calmed Bianchini, we can assume either that he dramatized Sirovatka on his own or that

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Trumbi} relativized the radicalism that must have dominated the Venetian secret meeting. After all, knowing Trumbi}'s political habitus, it is difficult to assume that he would agree to formal conclusions that would seek a solution to the Croatian problem in an armed uprising. The boiling passions at the meeting and in Croatia in general at that time were probably portrayed by Trumbi} to Bianchini as a state of chaos in which all kinds of ideas, including those about an uprising, were swarming. Therefore, the latter replied:

> So take comfort, old brothers, that if there is chaos among you, there will be a lot of confusion and confusion here; and the air of the country and the spirit of freedom where everyone wants to be something and everyone wants to chatter, seem to favor the poisoning, envy, and hatred that the ignorant people brought with them from their homeland.
> Psychologically observing a people, you see in them two virtues above all others: moral capital and loyalty to their native land; physically strong and sturdy in a decisive moment, the lack of science and knowledge is the reason why they will fall in love with everything and anyone who influences their uncorrupted soul.
> And it is these /*one illegible word/* and /*probably/* our own people16 who have moved here before as scribes, journalists, agents and some scholars, who are keeping the people and leading them at their own pace, exploiting them for themselves.
> There is no doubt that the people remained one and the same in terms of language, blood and religion; but the various cultures, influences from the neighborhood, various governments, the cultivation of the priesthood and the influence of foreign soldiers have left traces and defects that will be eradicated by time, the uniqueness of the government, the school, the culture of education in a decisive Today, the separatism and regionalism of the climate, the borders of the provinces and the towns and villages prevail.
> I understand that the coastal people, Dalmatians, etc. are characterized by instability, ignorance, a misunderstanding of political direction in general, and the remnants of the old Italian broader ideas of a true Dalmatian or Krsti},17 and even Austrian, on the other hand, the politics of the table-directorship are being pushed on a grand scale, and everyone would like to become a great politician, even if they could not at home, even in the sphere of American politics.
> While the former are indifferent and stingy, the latter are wasteful and willingly indulge in drink, which is the source of so much quarreling, immorality, and debauchery.

In the sequel, Biankini briefly distances himself from politics, discussing the integration of immigrant Croats into American society and the Americanization of the generation born in America.

> The Americans provide the so-called freedom with partying and orgies with dances and parades, from there the people get carried away by something new that they didn't have at home.
> The people here deserve better and live better and more lavishly, paycheck to paycheck; accordingly, the needs and luxuries increase, and the children grow proportionately - When the children get married and grow up and when the father gets old, then no one thinks about the homeland anymore, after that *ubi patri ibi bene-* .

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ANTI], LJ.:
Emigrant...

Cars and ambience make everything else, so the second generation is the best contingent for the American nation.
This is the danger of current and current immigration; he makes noise and sings about his homeland for the first time, when his family presses him and when he settles down, 75% is lost to his motherland.
And it is a pity that so many healthy and strong people will fall into the hands of others; because, some from one side and some from the other, few will return happily or finally to their old homeland, believe me.18 I warned the people in Zagreb 5 years ago, but it is tiring.

Returning again to the field of politics, Biankini writes:

That the people still have healthy germs and excellent material for the fight has been proven by recent events, as well as the response and sympathy shown. In this regard, there is no doubt that a war against the Hungarians would be another means of getting a large part of the people interested in returning to their homeland.
That thread or that sucked-in national hatred is always awake, it can be appealed to at any time; it will not go out.
The second issue is our worn-out, stunted intelligence which has fallen */a few illegible words/* into the hands of foreigners.
I agree with you that all these worn-out scumbags have played their role, and are only standing in the way of the healthy and popular development of our political life, no matter where they are and how they were baptized in the ranks of the current opposition in Zagreb.
Fortunately, the younger generation will bury them as soon as possible, but here they want struggle and misery, and world events want harmony, preparation, and courage.
I am glad that you thought of this need in time and that you moved the center of action to Split, where there is more enthusiasm and a broader understanding, along with a heroic heart and political maturity. Just keep going and God willing */one unclear word/.*
Rumors and letters have already started to come in that the donations are not being sent to the Austrians19 but only to Zagreb; there were some in our committee for that, but to be honest, everyone, including Don Niko Gr{kovi}, who recognizes the cowardly role of the party */a few illegible words/* in the parliament for the fight when the people were shedding their blood -, we were all for the money to be sent to your address in Split.

So, last Sunday we held a session of the Chicago National Defense, according to the treasurer's report, 7,722 dollars were collected from individuals and from the Community section.
A bank check for the sum of 8,439 crowns was immediately sent to you, which was to be used by the Chicago National Defense.

There are still about 7,000 left, which will also be sent to your address, by order of the president of the Allegheny Community, because as you understood correctly, Jankovi} is the treasurer of the Chicago committee and the NHZ in Allegheny himself lives in Chicago.

With that, the Chicago National Defense was dissolved and transformed into the Croatian Alliance for the State of Illinois, as the beginning of a foundation for the entire country with the same people as the N. Defense.20

The final bill will be sent and printed on /*one word illegible/;* please mention this in the newspapers because people are very vain and they should all be praised, especially the Chicago Committee; write to AC Jankovi} or me, thanking the people very much, asking that it be read to them and /*one word illegible/* not to deprive you (the Split Committee) of support in the future.

With great diplomacy and concessions, we managed to get the main board of the Croatian People's Army to decide on a grant, say /?/ that it had been decided to send 5,000 thalers or 25,000 crowns to the Split board for the time being, that would be for the establishment of that national fund I was telling you about; if they didn't let us know anything about it, the administration, out of consideration, would most likely not send people there - That money could be there in about 30-40 days.

Write a sly, fine and diplomatic letter to Petar Pavlinac, the main president of the NH Community in Allegheny (a former soldier at home, now a politician and the president has a salary of $500), then invest as I. isu / *from hise = share, quota, op Lj.* A./ the money delivered, so they will be forced to issue a levy /*a few illegible words/* on each Joint Member every year and that is the sum of money every year.

Tell them, because they are immensely vain, that they are great and intelligent people and that the homeland will count them among its great benefactors; praise their work and great organization (it is worth saying the greatest Croatian organization in the world) – Needless to say, you will consider it your duty to inform the President-in-Chief about every movement in the homeland /*rest of the sentence illegible/.*
Invest this money (25,000 crowns) and what will eventually arrive under the name = Gift of the Croatian People. Communities in Allegheny under the presidency of Petar Pavlinac (he will probably be the president again) presented to the committee in Split for the people's needs of the day t. and that one.
In all likelihood, we Chicagoans will have to take all the sins of the Community administration and /*one word illegible/* beatings from Zotti and the Allegheny Political Club for it; never was a political good deed better rewarded than for this sacred cause.

Hinko Sirovatka, instead of organizing us, ignited passions with his arrival.

Zotti wanted to be the president of the Croatian Federation and was helped by a certain /*one illegible word/* Dr. Paveli}, both so that his steamship company would benefit, and secondly so that he could receive a tip for the democratic Croatian votes in the upcoming presidential elections, which he would use to influence the party in question.

And that would be /*one – probably French – illegible word/* worth several thousand dollars. That's why our delegate Gr{kovi} in N.
York as well as /*one word – personal name (?) illegible/* were for it: New-Yorkam delendam esse.

Out of gratitude, the president of the Community approached us as Alleyriens, and with the intercession of Mamek, it was decided that the main committee would vote for the aforementioned sum and send it to you in due course.

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Sirovatka is out of work and clings to Allegheny; N. List Zottiev
she pushes hard, but he has kept his cool so far.
One councilor said when he heard that Tresi} and Radi}21 were coming
from their homeland: it is easy for them to come, but it will be difficult to solve
those gentlemen.
The Allegheny Committee has thus proven to be everything it was.
collected 500 thalers and sent them to Sirovatka in Ljubljana, and that he
came here with that money while Tresi} went to
Paris, and I suffered no money from it. Later, people in
Allegheny, where he had up to 80 thousand, didn't want to give it either.
cent; ter everything else was left to the Chicago committee, the city of
Chicago itself gave $2000 (dollars).
When the Allegheny board was embarrassed, they wanted to tell us
we are not sending you money, they wanted to do everything /…/ to cover
the deficit and shame, if that is not /*one illegible word/* then hit
according
to us - This is a picture made here - the main thing in this is that
Still, something has been done for the cause; and that is comforting.
Greetings to all the committees in Split, may they work /.../ on them
It's time, and the times are serious – I wish you good health and
complete success of your /*illegible medical term/* not to the stomach
from Karlovy Vary.22
Write because I am happy to hear what is happening in these parts of our country; and Split is
so close to my Starigrad, but you all often in turn
I see the spirit before my eyes as old acquaintances and friends. My
Your wife Zlata sends you warm greetings and fond memories; forgive me
if the chronology betrayed me and I counted you among the intermarried
ones.
So, a handshake and a Croatian greeting from your loyal friend

Dr. A. Bianchini

I do not know what happened to this correspondence. It is certain that Biankini and Trumbi} continued their political path.
along the same lines. Trumbi} was probably already thinking about the policy of *the new course at the time of this correspondence,* which he would promote in 1905, while Biankini would profile himself as a leading politicians of Yugoslav orientation in the Croatian diaspora.

NOTES

1 The registration number of the document is 402/3.

2 Bianchini's information about Trumbi}'s children is incorrect. Trumbi}
He was not yet married at that time, and he did not have children in his later marriage either. Because of this
Bianca apologizes to Trumbi} for her clumsiness at the end of the second letter.

3 On the occasion of the centenary of the movement, a scientific conference on this topic was held in Zagreb in 2003. A collection of papers is being prepared with
that together.

4 He refers to the unification of the opposition, which in 1902 began to create the so-called Coalition Opposition or Croatian Opposition.

5 The National Croatian Community as a support organization for immigrants was founded in 1894 in Allegheny. From 1926 to the present day
operates under the name Croatian Fraternal Union, and its headquarters are in Pittsburgh.

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6 Some reader of the letter, perhaps Trumbi}, added "= 15,000 K" here, which means the value of Austrian crowns at that time.

7 Franjo Zotti is an exceptional figure in the Croatian diaspora. In addition to *Narodni list,* he owned several other newspapers, as well as a bank and a steamship agency. For a time, he also controlled Narodna hrvatska community, which he presided over from 1906 to 1908. His bankruptcy In 1908, he damaged many Croatian savers. This caused a major scandal, whose background has never been fully elucidated. Zotti was attacked as a criminal, and he explained his bankruptcy by the economic crisis which had affected the USA.

8 Arriving in the USA before the completion of the national integration process, Croatian emigrants (especially from Dalmatia), their national affiliation in that They often expressed time with various names: regions (Dalmatians, Istrians), countries of emigration (Austrians or Austrians) and races (Slavs, Slavs, Slavs, Slovinci...).

9 Niko Gr{kovi} was born in Vrbnik in 1863. He immigrated to the USA in 1901. He was was active in the church and social life of Croatian emigrants. He was particularly distinguished as a publisher and editor of emigrant newspapers, in which He himself published a lot. He left the priesthood.

10 Juraj Mamek was a tailor by profession. He was one of the founders of the labor movement in Croatia. He immigrated to the United States in 1893 and continued to act within organized labor.

11 He probably means Vid Morpurgo, a politician, publisher and banker from Split. As a member of the People's Party, which was generously helped, was a representative in the Dalmatian Parliament in Zadar.

12 This is the Split Citizens' Committee for Fundraising contributions for those who died in the national movement in Ban Croatia, in of which Trumbi} was the treasurer.

13 The letter is written on 6.5 pages, and on each page is a memorandum: Dr. A. Biankini, 3213 Indiana Ave. Chicago.

14 This letter was written on 10.5 pages with the same letterhead on on every page.

15 Ivo Prodan was a priest and a Dalmatian right-winger. During the right-wing schism, he became close to Frank, founding the Pure Right Party in Dalmatia.

16 Nostromos are foremen on a ship: one for the sailors on deck ("deck chief"), and the other for those working in the engine room ("engine chief").

17 This is probably an Istrian politician who at that time advocated Istrian autonomy, or Istrianism.

18 According to some estimates, by the First World War, Croatia had About 20 percent of emigrants returned.

19 This refers to the Austrian part of the Monarchy – Split, Ljubljana…

20 The attempt at that time to create the Croatian Union as an emigrant umbrella organization failed. It would not be founded until 1912.

21 Stjepan Radi} (if he is the one being referred to) did not travel to the USA. Ante Tresi} Pavi~i} will arrive a little later, and probably the most significant the result of staying among emigrants in the USA will be a travel book "Across the Atlantic to the Pacific", Zagreb, 1907.

22 A resort and health resort in the Czech Republic, where Trumbi} and many others went other prominent figures from Croatia at that time.

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Emigrant Issues in Ante Biankini's Letters to Ante Trumbi} (1903)

Ljubomir ANTI]
Zagreb

Quoted and critically presented in the paper are two letters written in the midst of the popular anti-Hungarian movement in 1903 by the eminent emigration official in the US dr Ante Biankini and addressed to one of the most renowned Dalmatian politicians dr. Ante Trumbi}. The letters are confidential in character: Biankini is asking Trumbi} for instructions on how to react to different or even the most radical solutions in the country and diaspora (encouraged from Croatia) to growing Hungarian pressure. As a result of this correspondence, a cooperative relationship was established, which was to have repercussions on later political events, especially during the First World War. In addition to information and assessment in the political sphere, Biankini writes to Trumbi} about the general state of Croatian emigrants in the US. He especially turns his attention to the emigrants': social status, degree of integration into American society, organization, mentality, political culture, relationship towards the homeland, the state of the second generation in which the process of assimilation can be observed and he also deals with predictions as to whether and how many emigrants will return to their home country. This gives the documents in question special value and makes them relevant for publication.

Die Auswandererproblematik in den Briefen Ante Biankinis an Ante Trumbic (1903)

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Der Artikel presents zwei Briefe auf kritische Weise, die Dr. Ante Biankini, namhafter Croatian Emigrant in the USA, an Dr. Ante Trumbi}, einen der bekanntesten Dalmatian Politiker, richtete. Die Schreiben entstanden in einer Zeit, als

die gegen die ungarische Vormachtstellung in Kroatien gerichtete Volksbewegung in volem Schwange war (1903).
Die Briefe sind von vertraulichem Charakter: Biankini bittet Trumbi} um Instructions zu Vorgehensweisen in einer Lage, in der im Mutterland und in der Emigration (auf Anregung aus der Heimat) Forderungen laut wurden, dem ungarischen Druck auf öffiche Weise und selbst mit radicalen Mitteln gegenüberzutreten . Als Ergebnis dieses Briefwechsel entstand ein koperatives Verhältnis, das sich auch auf spätere politische Ereignise, zumal in den Jahren des Ersten Weltkriegs, auswirken sollte. Neben Informationen und Stellungnahmen aus der politischen Sphäre transmitted to Biankina Trumbi} auch Angaben zur allgemeinen Lage der kroatischen Emigranten in den USA. Er verweist vor allem auf ihre gesellschaftliche Stellung, das Ausmaß ihrer Integration in der amerikanischen Gesellschaft, die Art und Weise ihrer Organisiertheit, ihre Mentalität, ihre politische Kultur, ihr Verhältnis zum Mutterland, ferner auf die Stimmung innerhalb der zweiten Einwanderergeneration, bei der bereits ein Assimilierungsprozess wirksam war; Biankini stellte auf der Mutmaßungen dauber an, ob und wie viele Einwanderer nach Kroatien zurückkehren würden.

By means of this, erhalten diese Dokumente einen besonderen Wert und verdienen es, published zu werden.